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NEW SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL SERVICE TO BE DEVELOPED IN NATION'S CAPITAL

A major School of International Service in Washington, D.C. on the campus of The American University is envisioned in the decision of the Methodist Church on April 30. The General Conference voted to appropriate \$1,000,000 to assure its beginning.

Many years of thought and planning lie behind this most recent action: Leaders of the Protestant and Orthodox Churches in the National Council of Churches discerned the need for some such school of specialization, in addition to graduate schools already in existence in international relations. It was deemed advisable that one of the constituent communions of the National Council of Churches should take the initiative in setting up such a school. Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, of the Methodist Church, was among the ecumenical leaders considering such a project. Dr. Hurst R. Anderson, President of The American University, worked closely with him and other church leaders in developing the plans voted by the Methodists.

Other broad questions of Christian vocation in various types of overseas service are being worked at by certain units and staff officers in the National Council of Churches with a view to other possible program developments.

Schedule for first steps for the new School of International Service, according to President Anderson, are: Construction of a \$375,000 building on the uptown campus to begin within ten months. Classes to start no later than 1958.

The new school will offer three degrees: Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, and Doctor of Philosophy. A student will have opportunity to major in any of several areas of the world. He will develop expert knowledge of a given area through an exhaustive study of its religion, literature, political background, economic history, cultural inheritance, language, scientific and technical development. The school will furnish education in international affairs and training for foreign service for those wishing to plan careers in government or business or in other overseas enterprises. In view of the increasing world responsibilities of the U.S.A. and the developing concepts of the Christian world mission, it is planned that specialized training will be offered also in industrial activities, areas of international culture, social service and new emphases in missionary preparation. (Continued on page 4)

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ARDEN HOUSE AMERICAN ASSEMBLY STUDIES U.S. REPRESENTATION OVERSEAS

Once again the American Assembly is front page news. This Assembly (May 3-6) dealt with "The Representation of the United States Abroad." It brought together 60 representatives of business, education, voluntary organizations, including the churches, and public affairs. The Executive Director of the Department of International Affairs of the National Council of Churches, Dr. Walter W. Van Kirk, was a member of the Assembly. The Chairman was Dr. Henry M. Wriston, former President of Brown University and head of a Committee appointed in 1953 to investigate problems related to foreign service. The Assembly holds its sessions in Arden House, one time home of Governor Harriman, given to Columbia University some years ago when President Eisenhower headed that institution.

The situation respecting the representation of the United States abroad is a chaotic one. In a given country this representation may include many separate individuals and agencies such as: the director of economic aid and technical assistance programs; military advisors; personnel related to various United Nations endeavors and staff members of the specialized agencies; and officers of the various security systems to which the United States is a party. How to coordinate these often unrelated representations of the United States abroad was a big issue.

Several recommendations were forthcoming respecting policies and procedures affecting the selection and assignment of American personnel abroad. It was unanimously felt that there was urgent need of a vastly strengthened career service enjoying public confidence and such official support as would render it invulnerable to irresponsible attack. It was also agreed that archaic personnel practices should be replaced by modern job analyses, competent career planning and rational assignment.

Other recommendations included the following: The State Department should be the chief Presidential agency for coordination of foreign policy; foreign operations of continuing concern to the Government should not be parcelled out to inter-departmental committees or special Presidential advisors; that separate fringe services, such as those of the Agriculture and Treasury Departments, should be discontinued and incorporated in the new system; that no regional authority or "political theater commander" should be interposed between Ambassadors and Washington.

The role of private organizations was thoroughly debated. As originally stated it was observed that "official action can and should assist private resources to make for greater contributions to attainment of national objectives." Dr. Van Kirk protested this language on the ground that private organizations ought not to be regarded as agents of government for the "attainment of national objectives;" that private agencies should be supported by private resources. This view prevailed. As finally agreed to, the finding on this point was that official action can and should encourage private groups to make still greater contributions to international understanding.

The findings of this session of the Assembly will be available at nominal cost.

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CHURCH LEADERS FROM U.S.S.R. TO CONFER WITH CHURCH LEADERS IN U.S.A. IN JUNE

Returning the visit of church leaders of the National Council of Churches to Russia in March, eight leaders from four different denominations in Russia are to be in this country June 2-12 to see something of the churches and life in the United States and to engage in serious conversations on Christian concerns.

The conversations begun in March will continue on these major topics: What are the churches of the two countries doing to promote peace? How free are the churches to fulfill their mission? The Christian faith and modern science. Trends in theological education. Future relations between the churches of the two countries.

The itinerary for the Russian churchmen will include a brief stay in New York, Yale University, Corning, N. Y., Toledo, Ohio, Philadelphia, Penna., Washington, D.C. and back to New York City. The visitors will have opportunity to see institutions of higher education and theological seminaries, some typical churches at worship and at work on Sundays and throughout the week, an industrial enterprise with opportunity to talk with management and labor, cultural and other activities (possibly including a baseball game), and the cooperative work of the churches. In Toledo they will be entertained by the local Council of Churches, and they will be guests of the National Council of Churches General Board, sitting in on some of the regular business sessions.

The members of the Russian churchmen's deputation, representing four different communions, will all be on their first trip to this country. They will be: Metropolitan Nicolai, of Krutitzky and Kolomna, in charge of the foreign relations of the Russian Orthodox Church in the U.S.S.R., who will serve as deputation chairman; Archpriest Konstantine Ruzhitsky, rector of the Moscow Theological Academy (Russian Orthodox); Archpriest Michael Slavitsky, of Leningrad (Russian Orthodox); Professor Vladimir Ivanovitch Talizin, of the Moscow Theological Academy (Russian Orthodox); Archbishop Jan Kiiwit, of Tallin, head of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Esthonia; The Rev. Alexei Leonidovitch Andreev, vice-president of the All-Union Council of Evangelical Christian Baptists, and Superintendent for the Ukraine; the Rev. Alexei Nicolaevitch Karpov, pastor of the Moscow Evangelical Christian Baptist Church; Prof. Araret Saakovitch Garibian, a member of the supreme spiritual council of the Armenian Orthodox Church.

Another deputation of church leaders from Russia is also in the U.S.A. under Baptist auspices. At the invitation of three Baptist bodies in this country, the American, the National and the Southern Baptist Conventions, five Russian Baptists are attending meetings of the Executive Committee of the Baptist World Alliance and meetings of the several Baptist Conventions. Their party includes: Jakov Zhidkov, president of the All-Union Council of Evangelical Christian Baptists; Nicolai Levindanto, vice-president; Alexander Karev, secretary; Ilya Ivanov, treasurer; and Miss Claudia Tyrtova, worker in the Baptist Church in Moscow.

Something of the meaning of these exchange visits and consultations among church leaders of the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. was set forth in the statement made by the National Council of Churches deputation upon their return from Moscow: "The contacts we have already had with the church leaders in the Soviet Union have been worthwhile. Despite many and difficult differences, we found important common ground as Christians."

"We look forward to a continuation of conversations in the United States in June. We were courteously received in Russia, and we hope to reciprocate here. A beginning has been made. Under the guidance and power of God we believe the churches of Jesus Christ may be used for the reconciling and salvation of the nations."

CONGRESS AT WORK, BUT STILL TO ACT ON IMPORTANT ISSUES OF FOREIGN POLICY

More than half of this session of Congress has elapsed and much important legislation remains to be acted on. In the heat and haste of an election year, Congress may be helped to make urgent and constructive decisions if the concern of their constituency is persistently expressed on significant issues.

Proposed legislation has not yet been enacted on the following matters in international affairs: Foreign aid, including technical cooperation; financial support for the United Nations and its specialized agencies; U.S. participation in the Organization for Trade Cooperation; improvement of the Immigration and Naturalization law; emergency amendment of the Refugee Relief Act. Action is still to be taken also on authorizing an atomic peace-ship; and simplifying customs, including foreign currency conversion. Hearings on disarmament are being held by a subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, headed by Sen. Hubert Humphrey (Minn. - D.) Some bills and their progress through Congress are as follows:

Foreign Aid - HR 10082 (Mutual Security Program), passed by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, Representative James P. Richards (D., So.C.) Chairman. The Committee was averse to the President's proposals, for long-term commitment; it proposed a policy of continuing effort, however, to counter communist threats; cut down the suggested size of the President's discretionary funds and therefore the flexibility of the economic aid program; it also cut down the military expenditures, while not increasing the non-military. Hurdles still ahead for the foreign aid program include: Passage by the House, passage by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Walter F. George, (D., Ga.), Chairman, now holding hearings, and passage by the Senate. After such authorization is passed, then another round of hurdles must be made through both appropriations committees and both houses of Congress for appropriation legislation. Provisions of the bill as originally proposed would include: Total of \$4,900,000,000; with \$4 billion of it devoted to military aid, direct and indirect; the rest would include: for economic development funds \$470 million; for technical cooperation, \$142 million in U.S. bilateral programs, and \$15.5 million in the United Nations program; and all expenses and contributions related to the United Nations and its specialized agencies, including \$10 million for the United Nations Children's Fund. (See page 8 for news of testimony by the National Council, and action by United Church Women).

Organization for Trade Cooperation - HR 5550: Reported favorably by the House Ways and Means Committee in mid-April, not yet taken up by the House. At this writing it is a matter for action by the Rules Committee, Representative Howard W. Smith (D. Va.), Chairman, proponents of the bill indicate that the delay can be explained only by maneuvering, political pressures of an election year and the power of a well-organized protectionist minority awing the Representatives. This bill would provide for the U.S.A. to become a partner with other nations in establishing the Organization for Trade Cooperation to be a Secretariat for the General Agreements on Tariff and Trade in which the nation is already cooperating. According to President Eisenhower and the administration, no action on this or negative action is likely to have depressive reactions throughout the world as this organization cannot come into being without the cooperation of the U.S.A.; such inaction or blocking would be construed as a denial of the basic principles of reciprocal trade and would have serious attendant repercussions on the economy of the U.S.A. as well as the rest of the world. The President has repeatedly appealed for passage of this legislation.

Immigration and Naturalization - Numerous bills have been introduced on this subject although none deals basically with the discrimination of the "Asia-Pacific triangle" or with the national origins quota system. Hearings are in process by the Senate Judiciary Committee, Senator James O. Eastland (D., Miss.) Chairman.

Refugee Relief Act - This act, to expire in December 1956, if not extended, is in need of modifications that would permit the allocation of unused quotas; eliminate cumbersome, duplicating screening; waive the certificate of readmission; permit reuniting of families where one member has tuberculosis. Church World Service has joined other voluntary agencies urging such legislative and administrative changes.

Atomic Peace Ship - HR 6243 and S 2523 would authorize construction of an atomic-powered merchant ship to tour the globe promoting peaceful uses of atomic energy. This was proposed by President Eisenhower and previously blocked in Congress. It has now passed the House and is in committee in the Senate.

ILO Funds - An appropriation bill, providing increased funds for continued U.S. membership in the International Labor Organization was passed by the Senate on April 19 and sent to the House. But a rider proposed by Senator John W. Bricker, (R., Ohio), was attached, to keep the present \$1,750,000 per year level if the ILO admits to its sessions representatives of employers and employees from the U.S.S.R. or other communist nations. The position of the administration and other proponents of I.L.O. is that any lessening of leadership by the U.S.A. in the I.L.O. could only strengthen the present minority communist influence in that organization and consequently communist influence in the world.

UMT and National Reserve Plan - An amendment to the Armed Forces Reserve Act lifting pay of 6-month trainees from \$50 to \$78 is the only change which was requested by the administration in this session of Congress; requests for major changes delayed.

Disarmament Hearings - Further Hearings are announced as follow by the Subcommittee on Disarmament of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.), Chairman: June 8 in Washington, D.C., for representatives of national organizations and other interested citizens. (Plans are being made for testimony by the National Council of Churches at that time.) June 16 in Minneapolis, for specialists on world affairs from the universities and other sources in the region; this extends the pattern of Hearings by this Committee in various areas, as in Boston on April 9.

NEW SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL SERVICE IN NATION'S CAPITOL (Continued from page 1)

At the same time the new School of International Service opens, Westminster Theological Seminary is being moved from Westminster, Maryland, to the American University campus. These two schools on that same campus will offer particular opportunities for combinations of courses of study. This promises to strengthen both the world missionary movement and the representation of the nation overseas in government service and in private enterprises, advancing both new understanding and the sense of community among nations.

"There is a growing need for people who are trained to understand specific areas of the world," Dr. Anderson pointed out, declaring: "The change in our economic and international situation demands a new kind of education in international relations." With increasing interest being shown among our churches in Christian vocations in international affairs and with the growing sense of political and international responsibility among their members, this new School of International Service, under Methodist auspices, gives promise of unique and much needed resources for education in these fields to people in all our churches.

It is understood that there are hopes that such a unique institution may attract substantial support from foundations, individuals and organizations to undergird its potential developments.

CONFERENCE ON THE RESPONSIBLE SOCIETY IN NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

A delegation of American churchmen will journey to Europe this summer to participate in the ecumenical conference from July 9-14, on "The Responsible Society in National and International Affairs." The conference will be composed of some 80 Christian leaders from North America, Britain, and the Continent, including both Eastern and Western Europe. It will explore certain contemporary issues in the light of the conclusions reached by Section III of the Evanston Assembly on the Responsible Society, and Section IV on International affairs. Three major topics are to be discussed:

- A. The Christian Response to the Aspirations of the People for Peace, Order, Justice, Security and Freedom.
- B. Christian Responsibility for Living Together in International, Social and Economic Relations.
- C. Christian Responsibility in Relation to the State, Governments, and Inter-governmental Organizations.

The Conference will be divided into two sections with the same agenda to be discussed by both. One section will approach the agenda from the viewpoint of national interests; the other from the viewpoint of international considerations.

The Conference is being convened under the auspices of the World Council of Churches, through the division of Studies. It will be held in Arnoldshain, at the Evangelical Academy of the Church of Hesse, Nassau, near Frankfurt.

Among American churchmen who will attend the Conference are: Dr. Roswell P. Barnes, Associate General Secretary, National Council of Churches; Dr. John C. Bennett, Dean of Faculty, Union Theological Seminary; Dr. Alford Carleton, Executive Vice President, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; Dr. Clifford Earle, Secretary, Dept. of Social Education and Action, Presbyterian Church, U.S.A.; Hon. Ernest A. Gross, Chairman, Dept. of International Affairs, Lawyer, former Assistant Secretary of State, former U.S. Ambassador to the U.N., Legal Advisor to U.N. Secretary-General; Dr. Franklin Littell, Director, Franz Lieber Haus, Bad Godesberg; Dr. William Loos, Executive Director, Church Peace Union; Dr. Alfred C. Nielson, Grandview College; Dr. Walter W. Van Kirk, Executive Director, Department of International Affairs, NCC; Dr. Roy Blough, Professor of Economics, Graduate School of Business Administration, Columbia University; Mr. Luke Finlay, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey (attendance still to be confirmed); Rev. Shirley E. Greene, Director of Education and Information, National Farmers Union, Rev. Cameron Hall, Executive Director, Department of Church and Economic Life, NCC; Mr. Arild Olsen, Executive Secretary, Division of Christian Life and Work, NCC; Mr. Charles P. Taft, Attorney, Mayor of Cincinnati, Ohio.

PROBLEMS OF ARAB REFUGEES DEALT WITH IN MIDEAST CONFERENCE

As we go to press the Conference on the Problem of the Arab Refugees is meeting in Beirut, Lebanon. This is a follow-up Conference to the one convened in Beirut in 1951, under the auspices of the World Council of Churches and the International Missionary Council. It is generally agreed that the 1951 conference helped materially to awaken the conscience of the church and of the secular community to the special tragedy of this particular group of refugees. It evoked, also, a vast increase in Christian giving for projects of relief and rehabilitation for the refugees. (Continued on page 7)

In the absence of an over all political settlement in the Near East, the plight of the nearly one million Arab refugees worsens. The Near East Christian Council, in May, 1955, issued an "Appeal to the Christian churches of the world to call for a permanent constructive solution to the long standing plight of the Arab Refugees from Palestine." This appeal received careful consideration by the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, and the officers of the World Council of Churches and the International Missionary Council. It was agreed to convene this second Beirut Conference now in session.

The Beirut Conference will deal with the following items: a) Review of the position of the refugees. b) Review of current relief needs to ensure the continuance of concern for relief and rehabilitation measures. c) Seeking of greater understanding, both in the Near East and the West, of the political issues that are part and parcel of the more permanent solution of the Arab refugee problem.

The delegation from the churches of the U.S.A. is made up of persons appointed by Church World Service and the Division of Foreign Missions of the National Council.

EMERGING PEOPLES AND U.S. FOREIGN POLICY STUDIED BY WOMEN EXECUTIVES AT CONFERENCE

Concerned with urgent issues on the world scene, women executives of the National Council of Churches and of the constituent communions, joined in a two-day study conference on "American Foreign Policy and Emerging Peoples," at Radnor, Pennsylvania, on May 14-15, under the auspices of United Church Women.

"Looking at Today's World with the Eyes of Asia," by Rev. James K. Mathews, Executive Secretary of the Division of World Missions of the Methodist Church, was one of two major addresses; the other was "Looking at Today's World with the Eyes of Africa" by Eduardo Mondelane of Mozambique, graduate student at Northwestern University.

A panel on "American Foreign Policy and Emerging Peoples" included, in addition to the speakers, Dr. Emory Ross, authority on world missions, Mrs. Margaret Bender, Social Secretary of Christian Social Relations, Women's Division, Methodist Board of Missions and Dr. Kenneth L. Maxwell, Associate Executive Director of the Department of International Affairs of the National Council, chairman.

A panel on "As Emerging Peoples Seek a Larger Freedom," included: Mrs. Christie Eliezer of Ceylon, Mrs. Spann W. Milner, vice-chairman of United Church Women, of Atlanta, Georgia, recently returned from a mission in Europe. Miss Thelma Stevens, Executive Secretary of Christian Social Relations of the Women's Division of the Methodist Board of Missions and Rev. Clifford Earle, Executive Secretary of the Department of Christian Social Education and Action of the Presbyterian Church, both of whom have just returned from world study tours during which they spent considerable time in areas of emerging peoples. Mrs. Bender chaired this panel.

The five Workshops, meeting for three sessions during the conference were based on extensive preparation by the participants who had much study material in advance. These Workshops concentrated on the following topics: "The World Revolution and its Relation to the United States," "The Effect of our own Domestic Race Relations upon our Relations with Asia and Africa," "The Role of the United States in Asia; how important is Asia to the US Economy?," "Profile of United States Foreign Policy," and "The Role of the United States in Africa."

Co-chairmen of the Conference were Miss Elsie Harper, Director of Christian World Relations of United Church Women and Mrs. Bender. It was convened at the request of the women executives in order to help them relate their work in the churches more realistically to the changing world context, both at home and overseas.

ACTIONS ON FOREIGN AID BY NATIONAL COUNCIL INCLUDE: TESTIMONY AND UCW STATESMENT

In hearings before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, a high level officer of the National Council of Churches urged continuity and long-range planning in U.S. programs of overseas aid. Dr. Luther A. Gotwald, Executive Director of Foreign missions for the 30-member denomination organization, testified that lack of continuity in programs of economic aid and technical cooperation has hampered effectiveness and discouraged competent persons from undertaking such work as a full time career. His testimony, on behalf of the National Council of Churches, called for legislation and adequate appropriations to provide long-range planning in policy, program and personnel.

He urged support of U.S. overseas economic and technical aid "at least to the level" proposed by President Eisenhower, and increase of such programs, especially through the United Nations. Such increases should be as substantial as possible in keeping with "sound principles of growth." He noted that the National Council has repeatedly affirmed its support of both economic aid and technical cooperation, and has favored increasing what is being done multilaterally through the United Nations.

In other action, the Board of Managers of United Church Women of the National Council, meeting at Colorado Springs, on April 24-26, adopted the following resolution:

"We continue to need a long range constructive foreign policy and we believe a good place to begin is to work for a strong program of foreign economic aid. Foreign aid is good business and a demonstration of the United States' concern for the underdeveloped nations of the world. In light of previous commitments of United Church Women, we recommend that Congress enact a foreign aid bill which will provide \$1,500,000,000 a year in loans and grants for underdeveloped areas for a minimum period of five years, to be given through the United States and the United Nations Technical Economic Assistance Programs; we further recommend that Congress pass a resolution of moral commitment for a period of five years to continue such foreign aid."

ARTICLE: "Religion Will Survive in Russia," Collier's, June 8, 1956. Colorful, authoritative reporting by Dr. Walter W. Van Kirk, Executive Director, Department of International Affairs of the National Council of Churches. Based on substantial documentation and on his personal observations in Russia this March on the National Council Deputation, with observations of 20 years ago as comparisons. Excellent pictures.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR: A leading church woman from Dallas, who takes seriously her Christian responsibility in politics and world affairs wrote requesting us to send sample copies of the Newsletter to 66 of her fellow-workers, saying: "I am urging them all to subscribe." To them she wrote: "You would find it well worth your time and money to subscribe to this." Our friends, Mrs. Dudley E. Brown, even sent us addressed labels to facilitate the mailing to them all! We would be delighted to have other readers do likewise, or send us such names and addresses (even without labels). Many Newsletter friends are doing this.

If you are not already a subscriber, we would be happy to have you join our fast-growing list of subscribers (doubled during the past year), by sending your order on this form and enclosing your dollar to receive this periodic briefing on the concerns and work of the churches in international affairs. Mail to:

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